The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the federal, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Purposelessness is the fruitful mother of crime.—Charles H. Parkhurst.

WHOLE NO. 886. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1928. VOL. 18, NO. 3.

PRIVILEGE ALWAYS IGNORES INJUNCTION FACTS

Persons who are loudest in their demand "to know the facts" in every issue, are the first to ignore this policy when the labor injunction is discussed. Wild generalizations and unfounded conclusions are then substituted for historical accuracy.

Only the credulous can believe these contrary attitudes are accidental.

Those who profit by the labor injunction are past masters in confusing the issue.

Organized workers must educate the public on this menace to our governmental system.

They must show how equity—an essential part of our jurisprudence—has been stealthily changed, until these judges have usurped law-making and law-enforcing functions.

Equity power was originally chancery power—the sole prerogative of the king. It was brought to England by William the Conqueror, who took it from the Roman system.

This equity-chancery-royal power was later taken over by English judges, who became such a menace to English liberty that the people limited their power, just as is now being attempted in the United States.

The English people notified the equity judges that they could only use their power when there is no remedy at law; that they could not govern human relations and that they could not interfere with the enforcement of statutory law.

This clearly defined use of the injunction was accepted by the American Colonists and was used in this country until equity courts began to rule in human relations. Now, what was formerly considered a personal right is classed as property.

Common law and statutory law are superseded, as is always the case when equity steps in.

In equity the old Roman law applies—the accused must prove his innocence. Under Saxon law, which prevails in this country, the accuser must prove the defendant guilty.

In equity the accused is not permitted to be confronted by witnesses and cross-examine them, as in law procedure. In equity the judge is supreme. He is not held in check by law, precedent, custom or rule. Like the king, he is absolute. Both are "law" makers and "law" enforcers.

In equity every guarantee under the Bill of Rights is denied the accused—there is no trial by jury and no habeas corpus.

The contest between law and equity—between government by law and government by discretion, vested in either judge or king—is the difference between Roman jurisprudence and the Saxon system of government by law.

The labor injunction judge, if unchecked, will eventually overthrow democratic government and set up kingly rule.

Southern Bishop Pleads For Labor; Long Work Day Held 'Brutalizing'

Richmond, Va., March 31.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, renews his plea for humane work conditions in southern industry.

Last year 41 pastors and officials of churches in the South, including Bishop Coleman, addressed an "Appeal to Industrial Leaders of the South," which was denounced by captains of industry and their allies.

In his latest plea Bishop Coleman says: "Criticisms of the signers of the appeal, no matter how denunciatory, while distracting attention somewhat from the main issue, and delaying the needed improvement, will be found in the end to be negligible.

"To be specific, sooner or later, and the sooner the better for southern industry, including both employers and employes, there must be a change in working conditions.

"First. The 11-hour day and 12-hour night, and the 60-hour week for all workers over 16 in North Carolina and Georgia, the 55-hour week in South Carolina and no limit as to hours in Alabama, should be shortened at once.

"Second. The possible present 11-hour day in Georgia and the possible 10-hour day in South Carolina for children between 14 and 16 should be shortened at once.

"Third. The all-night, 12 hours for women, or for men either for that matter, should be shortened and the night work for women finally abandoned altogether.

"Such hours are ignorance-breeding, brutalizing, cruel and inhuman, and, except in rare cases, preclude all opportunity for self-culture and development, and can not be justified by any plea of economic pressure. It means the impoverishment, grinding up and too often the premature destruction of human life itself for financial profit."

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Macon, Ga., March 31.—The annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor will convene in this city on Wednesday, April 18.

SENATE'S MUSCLE SHOALS BILL HAS POOR PROSPECT IN HOUSE

Washington, March 31.—Government operation of Muscle Shoals, as provided in the Norris bill, passed by the Senate, is opposed in the House.

Members of the House Committee on Military Affairs are preparing new legislation on this subject. The President favors the Willis-Madden bill, which provides for private operation of Muscle Shoals.

The White House statement follows: "The Madden bill relative to Muscle Shoals is acceptable, not because it is exactly what the President desires, but because it goes in the right direction of putting Muscle Shoals under private operation, and for the further reason, that it is greatly desired by some of the farm organizations of the country. In view of the fact, therefore, that the President favors the Madden bill he could not favor the Norris resolution."

House antagonism to the Norris plan indicates sharp differences between the two legislative branches. The Senate favored government control by a vote of 47 to 39. Certain spokesmen for the farmers favor the Willis-Madden bill, which provides for farm fertilizer, but Senator Norris exposed this joker. He showed that the fertilizer provision is intended to conceal the power grab, and that the modern way of producing nitrate is from the air and not as private power plants propose. Under government control the Secretary of Agriculture would sell fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients to farmers. He was also voted $10,000,000 to conduct experiments in this farm essential. This feature of the Norris resolution is an added reason why it is opposed.

PIN-PICKING ECONOMY IS WASTEFUL SYSTEM

New York, March 31.—There is a reaction against "rubber band" economy in business, said W. R. Morehouse, Los Angeles banker, writing in American Bankers' Association Journal.

Economy should be practiced, but it is misapplied, said Mr. Morehouse. He cited the case of one bank where employes were instructed in the value of penny-pinching methods.

"Unquestionably, every dollar saved by that drive cost the bank hundreds of dollars in good will and in disorganization of what was previously efficient service. This bank started out to cut down expenses. What it did was to cut down customers.

"'Rubber band economy' has been overplayed in the past. Present wages are too high to have employes keyed up to pick up pins, rubber bands and clips that have fallen to the floor. In large quantities a bank can buy the popular small size bands for 70 cents a pound. In small quantities the cost is more. If you want to know if it pays to pick up these little bands, take a pound package, which contains 3,440 bands, deliberately scatter them about your bank and then ask your lowest salaried clerk to pick them up. You will find that the total particular pound of bands costs you ten times more than any other pound of rubber bands."

REFUSAL TO TESTIFY COSTLY TO OIL MAN

Washington, March 31.—Harry M. Blackmer, missing witness in the Teapot Dome oil case, lost his fight in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to prevent the collection by the government of $100,000 of his property for failure to return to this country and testify.

He fled to Europe when the Teapot Dome scandal became public property. He ignored a court order to return and Congress in July 3, 1926, passed a bill introduced by Senator Walsh of Montana which provides for confiscation of property in such cases.

26,618 HIGHWAY DEATHS

Washington, March 31.—America's highways are more deadly than war, according to estimates by the American Road Builders' Association.

Persons killed on highways last year were 26,618, and 738,700 were seriously injured. Economic losses were placed at $872,987,000, exclusive of minor damages to motor vehicles.

AWESOME TERM FOR SOCIAL ILL

A new kind of unemployment has been discovered.

To be real highbrowish, one must now talk of "technological unemployment."

The awesome term is explained by Lewis Corey, writing in The Annalist, financial magazine: "An unemployment developing gradually, almost unawares, like creeping paralysis, in the midst of unprecedented prosperity, the by-product of technological efficiency."

In other words, labor-displacing machinery and scientific processes cause unemployment.

"Cyclical unemployment—the result of periodical depressions—will end, but even if production reaches the high peaks of 1926, it will not end technological unemployment," says Mr. Corey.

Statistics are quoted to prove that every increase in manufacturing output in recent years has been done with less and less workers—more unemployment. "The cyclical recovery of 1925-26," he says, "increased technological unemployment."

Mr. Corey quotes the Journal of Commerce:

"This country has upon its hands a problem of chronic unemployment, likely to grow worse rather than better. Business prosperity, far from curing it, may tend to aggravate it by stimulating invention and encouraging all sorts of industrial rationalization schemes."

COURTS TWIST COMMERCE CLAUSE

Senator James Reed of Missouri

The original purpose of the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution has been twisted by legislatures and courts.

Everyone familiar with the clause knows that it was intended to regulate the shipment of goods from one state to another and to foreign ports. It was not contemplated that the law should go beyond that. The provision grants no license because certain states had undertaken to place embargoes upon commerce with other states.

Early in our history we began to employ powers granted for one specific purpose in order to accomplish entirely different end. It was, in its inception, a usurpation and a breaking down of the Constitution itself.

The theory now seems that if a blue jay in Kansas gets a grain of corn in its bill and flies across the state line into Missouri it is engaged in interstate commerce in corn.

7-HOUR DAY IN MINES REJECTED IN ENGLAND

London, England, March 31.—The House of Commons rejected a 7-hour day for miners that was urged by the Labor Party. Prior to the recent disastrous mine strike, seven hours was the law, but this was increased to eight hours by the government. The 7-hour bill was defeated by a majority of 27 after the government promised a new investigation of mining conditions.

Labor Party members hooted Lloyd George, head of the Liberal Party, who spoke for the bill.

The workers reminded the former premier of his silence when the eight-hour law was passed and when coal owners were solidly massed behind the Conservatives.

Labor Party members said that the miners' wages were £40,000,000 less than in 1924. And the women and children in the mining districts are on the verge of starvation. British miners, they said, are the most hard worked in the world, with the exception of Chinese, and at no time within the past 50 years have conditions in this industry been so bad.

These conditions followed the miners' defeat in 1926 when the work day was lengthened and wages were reduced. All uniformity in wage rates has been destroyed and the various districts are in a mad race to lower labor costs.

LOAN SHARKS ACTIVE

New York, March 31.—City employes are victims of loan sharks to as great an extent as the laboring class, according to Federal District Attorney Tuttle, who is investigating the various loan companies.

Mr. Tuttle said that interest at an average rate of 260 per cent has been exacted from city employes.

OUT-OF-WORK FIGURES STATIONARY IN MONTH

Washington, March 31.—Unemployment that averaged 18 per cent among trade unionists during February showed no general change over the previous month, according to reports from various cities that are published in the April issue American Federationist, Wm. Green, editor.

The following table shows the per cent of unemployed unionists in the cities indicated:

Cities.	Jan. P. C.	Feb. P. C.
Atlanta	10	11
Baltimore	43	41
Birmingham	17	18
Boston	20	20
Buffalo	27	18
Chicago	8	12
Cincinnati	19	14
Cleveland	34	36
Dayton	32	19
Detroit	32	30
Jersey City	22	21
Los Angeles	23	23
Milwaukee	10	8
Minneapolis	12	10
New York City	24	21
Omaha	26	40
Philadelphia	31	31
Pittsburgh	18	17
San Antonio	9	11
San Francisco	14	14
St. Louis	13	11
Seattle	11	13
Washington	13	11
Total	18	18

BIGGER LOANS ABROAD PREDICTED BY BANKER

New York, March 31.—Persons who are alarmed at foreign loans by bankers that total $15,000,000,000 will get an added stimulation from a prediction by James Speyer, banker of this city.

Mr. Speyer said these loans are in their infancy and that they will eventually total $50,000,000,000.

NO WORK IN FAR WEST

Washington, March 31.—The St. Francis dam flood in California has been investigated by Lewis Corey, secretary Los Angeles Central Labor Council, in a telegram to Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. secretary.

There are enough men in each locality to supply all demands for labor. No part of the strikers section is even discussing a building boom, said Mr. Buzzell.

WOLL IS RE-ELECTED

UNION LIFE CHIEF

Washington, March 31.—Matthew Woll, president, and his associates in the management of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, were re-elected at the annual stockholders' meeting here. Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the A. F. of L. and president Brotherhood of Teamsters, was added to the board of directors.

President Woll, in his report, said the company is over its "trial period."

GOVERNMENT ADVISES LOWER FARM OUTPUT

Washington, March 31.—Farmers are advised by the Department of Agriculture to reduce their output. The agricultural experts are warned that prices will be lowered if they plant excessive acreages in corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums.

The hay output, farmers are told, must be lowered "if the present unsatisfactory hay market" is to be improved.

Potato growers are again warned that increase output will lower prices. Tobacco growers are told that increase output in cigar type leaf tobacco quality is alone warranted.

This advice is along the same lines followed by oil, cotton and other industries. Workers, however, continue to be sternly reminded that any interference with production or the "labor market" would be an interference with "the law of supply and demand."

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Fresno, Calif., March 31.—Newspaper printers have raised wages $2 a week and secured the usual union-shop contract that marks all agreements signed by these craftsmen.

SENATE INJUNCTION HEARINGS END; SUB-COMMITTEE TO PREPARE REPORT

Washington, March 31.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has concluded hearings on the Shipstead anti-injunction bill, unless additional requests for hearings are made. A subcommittee, headed by Senator Norris, will consider formulating a report to the full committee.

Pleaders for injunction relief before the committee included Senator Shipstead, President Green and Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L.; John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department; Andrew Furuseth, president International Seamen's Union, and Winter S. Martin of Seattle, attorney for the latter organization.

The battalion of attorneys who opposed injunction relief were led by James Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers, A. P. Thom of the Railway Executives' Association and Walter Gordon Merritt of the League for Industrial Rights.

Mr. Martin was the final witness. The labor injunction, he said, deprives persons of such fundamental rights as trial by jury, of being confronted by witnesses in open court and of cross-examining these witnesses.

"Government by injunction rather than government by law is the inevitable result," said Mr. Martin. "The underlying difficulty in the situation is an erroneous concept of property, which holds the employer to have a property right in the income or benefits to be derived from labor."

Senator Walsh suggested that a man can transfer the good will when he sells his property. Mr. Martin replied that what is really transferred is the business itself and the transfer of good will amounts to a negative contract whereby the seller agrees for a limited time not to compete with the buyer. The broadening scope of injunctions since about 1890, he said, has been based upon a new concept of property built up by court decisions.

LABOR SAVING MACHINE BRINGS NEW PROBLEM

Lawrence, Mass., March 31.—Business men must face new conditions in industry that have developed since the World War, said Secretary of Labor Davis in a speech in this city.

"The cabinet member said no individual could be blamed for present conditions. The war ended ten years ago, he said, and now all the steel the country needs in a year can be produced in eight months; all the boots and shoes that are needed can be produced in six months; all the glass that is needed can be blown in 27 weeks; all the textiles that are needed can be manufactured in six or seven months.

"On top of this development, new machines are constantly being invented that make it possible to manufacture with fewer workers than ever before.

"The country must face the situation and find a way out of present difficulties," said Secretary Davis. "One mistake some employers make is to try to reduce costs by cutting wages. The most prosperous country is the country which pays the highest wages and which has the best educated workers."

1,870,000 JOBLESS, DAVIS TELLS SENATE

Washington, March 31.—Unemployed in this country on January 1 totaled 1,870,000, Secretary of Labor Davis reported to the Senate in response to a resolution by Senator Wagner of New York, who said there were at least 4,000,000 unemployed.

Senator Wagner has challenged the accuracy of the Davis report.

"The recent slump in employment, while not so extensive or grave as the estimates which have been generally circulated, is, nevertheless, serious," Mr. Davis said. The cabinet member used as a basis for his statements a computation by Isaac Bellehen Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics, submitted with the secretary's report. Mr. Stewart figured through public works programs of the Federal, State and municipal governments was predicted.

Among the unemployment causes the secretary enumerated floods in the Mississippi Valley and New England, the tornado in Florida, the temporary closing down of a part of the major industrial plants and the year-old bituminous coal strike.

Mr. Davis declared that these factors have temporarily decreased opportunities for employment and have adversely affected employment in other lines of industry.

In his figures to Secretary Davis, Commissioner Stewart said that improved machinery is responsible for part of unemployment. "It is not unreasonable to believe a considerable percentage of the present shrinkage is from this cause," he said.

Secretary Davis said that constant reports come to the department outlining the introduction of new labor-saving machines and indicating that "this mechanical development will probably proceed as rapidly in the immediate future as in the past."

CONVICT-LABOR BILL URGED BY LAWMAKERS

Trenton, N. J., March 31.—The State Legislature has asked Congress to pass the Hawes-Cooper bill which would permit States to place convict-labor commodities under the same laws as if the goods are made in the receiving State.

COAL PROFITS DROP

New York, March 31.—Last year's profits of the Consolidation Coal Company dropped to $272,945. This is a Rockefeller concern that operates in West Virginia and leads in opposition to the United Mine Workers. Wages are cut to the starvation point and the plant is honeycombed with spies and guards.

If these conditions are ideal for profits, trade unionists ask, why such a slump in net income?

State Board Ignores Strike Cause; Deals Gently With Law Violators

Denver, March 31.—In a report on the recent I. W. W. strike in the coal fields of this state, the Industrial Commission of Colorado ignores causes and thunders against effects.

The commission acknowledges that miners are robbed by cheating checkweighmen who are appointed and controlled by coal owners in defiance of law.

Denial of collective bargaining, intimidation, bad air in mines, lost time waiting for tools, circulation of vicious literature by superintendents and foremen, and violation of the eight-hour law are all safety statutes are other major complaints which made I. W. W. strike possible, says the commission.

After listing every contempt for law by coal owners the commission declares that the workers violated a state law which provides no strike shall be called until after company notice. This law, says the commission, gives "employers the notice to which they are lawfully entitled."

The commission discusses collective bargaining, but in no part of its report does it call in unmistakable terms for the workers' right to organize and to choose their own representatives. The Rockefeller company "union" appears to be constantly in mind, as the suggestion is made that "it would seem that some system of collective bargaining should be used."

"While it is true that many of the employers protect the interests of their employes, there are others who do not," says the report.

The coal owners, whose violation of law was the direct cause of the strike, are handled in a gingerly fashion, while the anarchistic I. W. W.'s—the logical result of the employers' anarchy—are scathingly denounced.

In its effort to minimize the coal owners' outlawry, which is known to every observing Colorado citizen, the commission says "it is plainly evident that the committee who furnished the evidence for the miners was controlled and dominated by the I. W. W.'s," whom, it is stated, "has no respect for law or for the rights of others."

Captains of Industry Ignorant Of Conditions In Coal Industry

Washington, March 31.—Charles W. Schwab, one of America's captains of industry, was told by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that the reason he was called as a witness in the coal strike probe "was to inform him as to the true state of affairs in his coal industry."

Mr. Schwab assured the committee he knows nothing of degrading conditions in the mining town of his contract-breaking Bethlehem Mines Corporation, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Officials of this mining company refused to attend Secretary of Labor Davis' peace conference.

Mr. Schwab said he has not read the Jacksonville agreement and he asked the committee not to embarrass him by asking about the actions of his subordinates who, he insisted, he could not feel in any way deliberately broke the agreement.

The witness referred to mine strikes as "little things that will happen," and declared that "agitation such as Mr. Lewis is carrying on is helpful to the coal industry. Senator Wheeler told Schwab he is not qualified to discuss the situation.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was also ignorant of working conditions in his contract-breaking Consolidation Coal Company of West Virginia, but he assured Senators that his managers did not break the Jacksonville agreement.

He explained the company closed its mines and later resumed operations at a lower wage rate "upon request of the men themselves." The witness professed the fullest confidence in officials of his company but has not visited the scene of operations "in recent years."

Senator Wheeler closely questioned the witness on the broken contract, but Rockefeller replied he was not a lawyer and did not feel competent to judge "this technical matter." He said his company officials did not tell him they declined to participate in the Davis peace conference.

The witness was profuse in his generalities. He indorsed collective bargaining "in its broad sense," but he did not mention the company "union" theory. There are "a great many ways" of bargaining collectively, he said.

R. B. Mellon, director of the contract-breaking Pittsburgh Coal Company, and brother of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, was as ignorant of conditions in the coal fields as Schwab and Rockefeller. Mellon said he voted for non-union operation. He has not read the Jacksonville agreement and declared the mines of his company are "running along smoothly." He said coal and iron police are "necessary to maintain order," but admitted that he has not visited his mines since their reopening on a non-union basis.

"We've Got Nothing To Discuss;" Operator Refuses To Meet Miners

Washington, March 31.—The historic utterance of George Pullman, during the American Railway Union strike of 1894—"we have nothing to arbitrate"—was recalled by W. G. Warden, chairman of the Pittsburgh Coal Company's board of directors, when he told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee: "We will not meet representatives of the United Mine Workers. We've got nothing to discuss."

"It was the hope of the committee," said Senator Gooding, "that we would have your help in working out a solution. Your attitude is a short cut to arbitrate."

Warden assured the Senators his company will pay "the best wage possible" that is compatible with "a profit to the stockholders." When asked if his miner should not have a voice in this arrangement, the coal owner replied: "Oh, we'll take care of him."

The general belief that followed caused the coal owner to realize he was indiscreet and he hastened to qualify the use of the word "care."

The witness acknowledged his company gave the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce $15,000 to pay expenses of E. S. McCullough, "special industrial aid," who failed to lure miners of the Pittsburgh district from the United Mine Workers for the purpose of having them sign a "satisfactory" wage agreement—a contract-breaking plot that ended in the strike. When the plot failed, the Pittsburgh business men's organization, known for its corruption fund and the Chamber of Commerce had no funds to pay their secret agent. The Pittsburgh Coal Company rescued the chamber from what was declared to be "an embarrassing situation."

TEN STEEL MAKERS CONTROL INDUSTRY

New York, March 31.—Merging of steel mills has progressed to a point where ten companies control 82 per cent of the annual steel-making capacity in this country. This capacity is 58,000,000 tons. The ten corporations have a capacity of 47,497,000 tons.

The steel trust leads with 23,046,000 tons, followed by Bethlehem with 7,900,000 tons and the new merger of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Inland Steel Company with 5,040,000 tons.

The smaller manufacturing units own 6¼ per cent of the total capacity. Mergers in this group are expected.

GARMENT WORKERS GET STANDARD CONTRACTS

Los Angeles, March 31.—Standard contracts for the manufacture of shirts is now enforced in local factories. The contract was agreed to between manufacturers and organized garment workers on the West Coast.

Formerly each employer and local union negotiated an agreement but from now on prices and working conditions will be uniform.

INCREASE INJURY RATES

Trenton, N. J., March 31.—The State Senate has passed the Richards bill, which would increase compensation maximum to $20 a week and increase the number of benefit weeks for the loss of arms, hand and fingers. The bill is now before the Assembly.

TEACHERS TERRORIZED BY MEDICAL DOCTORS

New York, March 31.—Women public school teachers are terrorized when called before the medical board of the Department of Education, according to a lengthy report by a committee appointed by the Teachers' Union.

The board examines these employes who have been ill and orders the time of their return to work. Thirty-two thousand teachers are subject to the decisions of this board. The report indicates that the functions of the board are carried out with harshness and brutality.

"From the evidence in our possession and the statements made by many reliable principals, head of departments and teachers," the report states, "the impression is warranted in drawing the inference that many hundreds have suffered unnecessarily at the hands of an official who, in dealing with women teachers, has adopted the methods of the army disciplinarian which he learned in the army service. These teachers, at best fearful of official displeasure, experience abject terror when they are forced to appear before the medical board in a weakened condition in early convalescence."

The committee states that many charges against this autocracy were made by non-members of the union.

INTERSTATE CONTROL OF TRUCKS OPPOSED

New York, March 31.—Federal regulation of interstate motor truck traffic was opposed by C. B. Baldwin of the National Industrial Traffic League before a committee of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that there is no public demand for such regulation, and that less than 2 per cent of interstate business in this country are made by motor trucks.

"The states," he said, "are well able to handle the proposition without interference by the Federal Government and to add further to the burdens of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Railroad managers who object to "government interference with business," favor the motor regulation bill, now pending in Congress.

ENTERTAINMENT FUND VOTED TO COAL MINERS

Los Angeles, March 31.—The general arrangements committee of local unionists that entertained the A. F. of L. convention has a surplus of $2,983.57, which has been voted to striking coal miners.

The contributing unions instructed the committee to take this action, and a check has been forwarded to Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L.

TYPOS LOSE WAGE PLEA; OPPONENTS CORNERED

Denver, March 31.—Newspaper printers in this city have been defeated in their attempt for a 5 per cent wage increase.

The union based its case largely on the productivity theory of wages advanced by the A. F. of L. The printers based much of their case on newspaper managers made no attempt to answer.

The neutral arbiter pleaded that he did not know how to apply the theory. He was forced to admit that if he accepted the theory he would be compelled to grant the union's demand.

The printers will carry their case to the international arbitration board.

SAN DIEGO OVERCROWDED

San Diego, Calif., March 31.—The Federated Trades and Labor Council warns workers that this vicinity is filled with unemployed.

"The boom has busted," the unionists declare. "San Diego, long heralded as the 'one white spot,' is suffering the usual 'day after' effects of an exploitation revel."